Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Rip Van Winkie." Jefferson. DALT'S BROADWAY THEATER.—" La Grande Duchesse." Mile. Aimée. GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- " The Wandering Jew." G. L. NEW LYCKUM THEATER .- "Notre Dame." T. C. King.

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "The Black Crook." DETMPIC THEATER .- "Slubad the Sailor." Miss Lydia UNION SQUARE THEATER. - "Micawher," and "The Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes Family. WALLACK'S THEATER. - "The Colleen Bawn." Shiel

AMERICAN INSTITUTE .- Day and Night. Annual Fair. BAIN HALL-Exhibition of Paintings.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, - Summer Night's Concert. ROBINSON HALL.—At 3 and at 8: Varieties. The Royal TONY PASIOR'S OPERA HOUSE,-Varieties.

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WEISS ON SHAKESPEARE. -SIX Shakespearean Niades, let Rev. John Weiss, reported in The Thinene Lecture Errua No. 4. Price Scriby mail. Sc.

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Select. or 1908 W. Select, and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 222 Washingtonest, next door to the Post-ofice, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. Incrugathe construction of the front of the new Tribune building, the Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spracest. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Sprucest, from the old site.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Spanish Cortes adopted the bill increasing the powers of the Government. The Intransigentes made a successful sortie from Cartagona. - Col. Usentequi and a citizen were killed by the Panama Police. George McMullen denies that he sold the Allan correspondence which led to the Canadian Rallway

President Grant has appointed the Hop. A. R. Shepherd to succeed Mr. H. D. Cooke as Governor of the District of Columbia; the appointment causes dissatis-faction; Dr. J. B. Biake, President of the National Metropolitan Bank, succeeds Mr. Shepherd as President of the Beard of Public Works, ==== The schooners Eureka and Tyro of New-York and Brooklyn respectively were lost in the great gale of the 24th ult. ravages of yellow fever. - Yellow fever prevails among the colored residents in Memphis, and about 30 deaths are aunounced. ---- Four thieves have been lynched in the Parish of Vermittion, La. The Central Pacific Railroad officials concede that the California election has gone against them. - Gen. Sherman affirms that the Confederates caused the burning of Columbia. === The Mississippi eteamer James How-ard, 3,300 tons burden, was burned at Commerce, Mo.

District-Attorney Britton gave intimation that Redman's associates in Brooklyn would not escape; the list of bonds and mortgages explains the relations of Judge McCue's nephews to the Trust Company, Kenyon, Cox & Co. failed owing to their advances to the Canada Southern Railroad, The Senate Committee on Transportation set out to inspect the canal system of the State. - Apollo Hall primaries were held and the Reform Association was reorganized. - John A. Parker, an insurance officer and author, died .--- The Wawaset disaster has led to a careful inspection of of grain is diminishing. As a matter of fact of course Gen. Grant has no idea of com- edge of this mysterious region ceases. For finding it, he applied to the Mayor for information. He doubtless believes the present. human curiosity and trading in- Singularly enough the Mayor couldn't find it either. A plan for Kings the Eric Canal never has brought to tide- mending dishonesty. He doubtless believes the present. human curiosity and trading in-

won the mile dash and Village Blacksmith the handicap at Prospect Park. A policeman was dangerously stabled. A probably fatal affray occurred in a Jersy City saloon. ==== Gold, 1112, 1112, 1112. Thermouseter, 67°, 77°, 69°, 56°, 60°,

Mr. Samuel Levy, Mayor of Shreveport, La., has telegraphed that the yellow fever is increasing in that city. Money is needed; all the well who could leave have fled, and the poor must be cared for by charity. This is a up before they reach New-York. distressing state of things. Its mere mention on such authority ought to arouse the sympathies of the generous and humane.

Now that the final statement of the cotton crop of the United States is made up, we shall hear less of the persistent attempts which have been made to "bear" the cotton market. Various causes, it is true, tended to canal to bring to tide-water will not be found discourage the cotton-growers, too much rain to exceed four million tons per year, of which embarrassing those of some localities, and a two millions only will be available for boats drouth having diminished the crop in other parts of the country. Nevertheless, the yield is a good one. It is figured at 3,930,508 bales being an increase of more than 900,000 over on the Eric Canal has fallen off thirty per cent, the crop of 1872.

Farmers now occupy so large a share of public attention that they need hardly be reminded of their importance as a controlling power in the Republic. But the finished address of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, delivered at the Westchester County Fair, last Thursday, presented this and kindred points in a manner so striking that new discussion must be awakened. We print some of the prominent portions of the address. They are worthy the attention which we invite to them; and they contain some clear-cut statements which are first-rate topics for the much beset tillers of

From our correspondent with the Hayden expedition we have an interesting report (printed on the third page of THE TRIBUNE) of observations made in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. It is satisfactory to learn that the scientific corps propose to change the name of the Sierra Madre to National Range, though the new title is not specially significant. But, while these new sponsors were about it, they might have found nobler names for two grand old peaks than "White House" and "Capitol." Our geographical nomenclature does not seem to improve much.

There have been some shocking stories told of Senator Hipple-Mitchell of Oregon; in fact, according to the Western newspapers, his personal morals have been in a most tattered condition. All this seems out of the purview of a political assemblage; yet, the Oregon Republican Convention has just passed a resolution in which the Republicans of that State are made to say that they "neither apologize for, pass judgment upon nor justify him;" but that they believe "he has outlived any "imputation east upon him." This is cruel as well as impertinent kindness; it is giving the Senator a ticket-of-leave for good con-

Ex-Gov. Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, seems to be a very candid gentleman. In the contest which has just closed in California, the newspaper organs of the railroad constantly asserted that railroad affairs were not in the slightest manner involved; the only question was as to the fitness of legislative and other candidates. Now, however, the railroad magnates harangue their workmen and tell them that the State election has been decided against them. This is pretty plain talk, and people will ask how it happens that a great corporation, enriched by subsidies from the National Treasury and born under an act of Congress, assumes to control the election of members of a State Legislature.

Cel. Uscatequi, who has just been murdered by the Panama police, was commander of a squad of native tatterdemalions whose nominal thrown into the gap between the opposing forces of a recent afternoon revolution in Panama: the entire dozen of them went solid for Neira, who consequently became President. Uscatequi, however, was more lately suspected of lukewarmness in the Neiran cause, and, declining an arrest by the armed police. was summarily shot on the spot. This seems farcical, though it was tragical enough to Uscategui and a bystander who was so imprudent as to be within shooting distance of the firing squad. Leaving out the two deaths, the whole affair is a close copy of the average Central American revolution.

It is pretty clear that the only damaging testimony brought out in the present investigation of what is known as the Canadian Pacific Railroad scandal will be by implication. The direct evidence is significant only when compared and sifted. There seems to be but little inclination to do that. Toronto correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, published on another page, shows how this comparison can be made to Canadian Ministry. It is certain that the that Allan got the Pacific Railroad contract in a manner which was irregular and doubtful. This is a clear case of circumstantial evidence,

to say the least. THE CAPACITY OF THE ERIB CANAL. Mr. Israel T. Hatch represents the opinion of Buffalo on the Transportation question. That opinion is that the Erie Canal is all right now, nothing more being needed than to finish the system of double locks and to keep the prism dredged out. In his hearing before gressmen, Tweed and his company of musthe Transportation Committee last Friday, "cheapening transportation in this country "are based upon calculations predicated upon "the inability of the Erie Canal to transport "the products of the West to tide-water, and "the fallacy that its maximum capacity has only test of capacity) at ten minutes with "the enlargement of the canal completed with "double locks, fifty-six feet bottom, seven feet deep, and seventy feet wide, 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 8,000,000 of tons, can be moved over it in one season. The above amount is twice that of the grain ever exported from Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Toledo in any one

The fallacy in the above calculation is this: The Erie Canal is not used exclusively for the transportation of grain, but for that of coal, the charges made in Congress and elsewhere lumber, iron, iron ore, salt, stone, and other against his administration of a lower office bulky articles. Morever, the proportion of are, not proved indeed, but certainly not disthese latter articles is increasing, while that proved. of grain is diminishing. As a matter of fact | Of course Gen. Grant has no idea of com-

Again, as to the double locks. All the

locks on that part of the canal which is most crowded are already doubled, and we believe that the locks which remain to be doubled are only two, or, at most, three in number, and double locks completed throughout and good navigation maintained, the capacity of the laden with grain. Since 1862-or let us take the average of the years 1861, '2, and '3-the movement of agricultural produce to tide-water while that of lumber and other articles has increased fifty per cent. It is, therefore, the grain and not the lumber which tends to leave the canal. The Eric Canal, in prime condition, may be counted on in the future to bring, at the outside, two million tons of grain to tidewater, instead of eight million, as Mr. Hatch would persuade us. In this estimate of the capacity of the canal we are confirmed by the opinion of Mr. Walker, the statistician of the Produce Exchange. On Saturday, in his statement before the committee, he gave the outside capacity of the Erie Canal, for the movement of freight Eastward, at four million tons annually. As we cannot, and ought not to if we could, drive the lumber and coal and iron off from the canal, we can count on only two million tons as the grain capacity. Two million tons is the equivalent of about seventy million bushels of wheat and corn, which is considerably less than the exports from New-York in the last twelve months, added to the home consumption of the population of the river counties, Long Island, and the eastern part of New-Jersey. The New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania railroads alone are now moving more than three are gaining rapidly at the expense of the canal, whose tonnage of wheat and corn is than the year before last.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST APPOINTMENT ernor of the District of Columbia upon Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd. This is an appointment not fit to be made. Mr. Shepherd has been the Vice-President and executive officer (the Governor of the District being ex-officio President) of the Board of Public Works, a commission whose career has been a long record of scandals. It was perhaps inevitable that in carrying out the costly improvements which this Board undertook a great many frauds should be committed and a great many more should be suspected, for the manner in which the work was done offered every facility for dishonesty. We do not purpose to inquire just now how far the Board deserves the bad reputation that attaches to it; but we may say that the following charges against it are established beyond any question: 1. That it has made improvements at such a ruinous eost as to involve in some cases almost the absolute confiscation of the property assessed for benefit; 2. That it has violated the statutes in giving out jobs; 3. That it has expended and in excess of appropriations; 4. That a great deal of its work has been improperly done and at outrageous prices; 5. That it has involved the District in serious financial embarrassment, and threatens to leave it bankrupt. These charges are beyond dispute. It is also to further the real estate speculations of Mr. Shepherd and other members, instead of advancing the interests of the city, and that fraudulent payments have been made, on a system something like that which flourished under the rule of Tweed and Connolly in New-York. Mr. Shepherd, as we have said, was the managing man of the Board, and so it happens that he is generally known as the "Boss of the

"Washington Ring." Now it is not necessary to inquire whether Mr. Shepherd is a rascal or not. We have no proof that he is, and we certainly do not accuse him. But great abuses have been committed in the department over which he presides, and he is suspected of promoting them. That is reason enough why he should not be appointed to a higher office. A public functionary ought to be not only free from offense, but void of suspicion. To confer office upon a man whose reputation has been soiled, is to proclaim that the appointing power does not look upon integrity and honor as the first qualifications for a place under government. prove much of the original charge against the It is to declare that the loose notions of morality, the sordid avarice, the habits of Allan party, by enormous contributions of theft and fraud which disgrace our public money in a recent canvass, saved the Ministry life and threaten ruin to our politifrom defeat; that these subscriptions were cal system, are trivial things in the made while the elections were pending, and eyes of our chief magistrate, who ought to set an example to the whole country. Let us open our eyes to the truth. We are in danger through the growing influence of a base, sordid, unscrupulous class, who go into politics for what they can steal, who run for Congress and the Legislature that they may sell their votes, who climb to the bench that they may dispense injustice for a price, and haunt Wall Street that they may swindle their neighbors. Butler and his rabble of blackguard followers, Oakes Ames and his retinue of perjured Contached and bejeweled thieves, Fisk and his Mr. Hatch said: "All modern schemes for harlots, Gould and his fellow gamblers,-these are representatives of the true "dangerous "classes" of America. We turn to Washington to see what the first man in the nation is doing to save us, and what do we behold? One of the Congressmen implicated in the "been reached. Estimating its lockages (the Crédit Mobilier transaction has just been appointed to a foreign mission. The author of demagogue and most disreputable man in Congress, is in high favor at the White House, and the President tries so hard to make him Governor of Massachusetts, that the Republicans of that loyal State revolt with indignation, Mr. Murphy, forced to retire, from the his corrupt maladministration, receives a warm letter of recommendation from Gen. Governor of the District of Columbia while

County consolidation was recommended. - Quits water three million tons in any one year, and that Mr. Shepherd is a good fellow who has of the present tide-water receipts only fifty been unjustly accused, and so he gives him a per cent are products of agriculture. The ef- higher office to mark his confidence and silence fective season of navigation is only about two the voice of censure. He has often done such hundred days, instead of two hundred and things before, and his conduct is curiously twenty, as stated by Mr. Hatch. It affords characteristic. Public disapprobation of any little relief to the Western grain trade to have one of his favorites makes the President first the canal open before the lake harbors are incredulous, then obstinate, then defiant. open, or to dispatch boats from Buffalo so late | There is something chivalric in this devotion in the season that they are necessarily frozen to his friends. But what right has Gen. Grant to use the public offices to reward his friends? The patronage is not a perquisite of the Presidency, but a public trust to be discharged for the sole interest of the people. The Executive who pulls commissions out of his pocket to console his intimates for the loss of popuare situated west of Rochester. With the larity imitates the kings who paid women with patents of nobility for the loss of honor. And so we say that the promotion of an officer who stands accused of unfaithfulness is a serious symptom of demoralization-a sign that the President has neither a proper sense of his own responsibility nor a jealous care for the purity of official life.

TIDINGS FROM FAR CATHAY.

When the dreadful story of the massacre of

Tali (Tali-fu) reached the outer world, some months ago, there was a general expression of incredulity. It seemed hardly possible that such a vast destruction of life had been accomplished, even among the tiger-like and away from the focal points of Western civilization that the butchery of its entire population rouses not even a languid interest? Modern history gives no record of for the number slain, according to the most trustworthy accounts, is more than forty thousand people. The piteous tale may never be told to us in full; but we are slowly and obscurely learning enough to assure us that the Mohammedan rebellion in Yunnan has, after eighteen years of fluctuating vigor, gone out in blood. The Mohammedans of the province of Yunnan have maintained their religious faith for many cenmillion tons of vegetable food each year, and turies. In 1855, they were strong enough to defy the Imperial Government, drive out the representatives of the Emperor less this year than last, and was less last year and establish a quasi authority of their own. In 1856, the central authority of their new empire was vested in Sultan Suleiman, as he was called, and the capital was fixed at Tali-Gen. Grant has conferred the office of Gov- | fu, now made mourafully famous. The Chinese Government, then distracted and harassed by other rebellions which threatened the integrity of the Empire, as well as by alarming foreign complications, was forced to leave the Mohammedans of Yunnan to their own devices. Finally, relieved from more imminent perils, the Imperial Government sent a strong force against the Panthays, as the Yunnan rebels are sometimes inaccurately called; and, last February, an army of 200,000 Chinese, after a siege of several months, captured the city of Tali. The "Sultan" is said to have surrendered himself on condition that the people should be spared. Poisoning his wives and children (of which we make no doubt he had an abundance), be entered his palauquin and was borne to the camp of the victorious besiegers. When the curtains of his equipage were drawn, he was found dead. He had swallowed a fatal draught before leaving his capital. The populace of Tali-fu were given over to the sword. Momien, the next import-: ant city of the rebellious province, subseenormous sums of money in violation of law quently shared the same fate which befel the seat of the hapless Suleiman. Of all the habitable regions of the globe,

we probably know least of the area which is described by a recent writer as inclosed in the segment of a circle, with radii formed by the business it is to guard the railroad transit of alleged, with strong probability of truth, that center at the eastern extremity of the Hima- are not so lucky?-those who are at the mercy the isthmus. These burlesque soldiers were the Board has shaped its improvements so as layas. On the outer rim of this vast sweep of loose official inspection, and utterly in the lies Yunnan, one of the eighteen provinces of China, with a territory of more than 100,000 square miles and a population of 8,000,000 souls: boasting rich cities old as the reign of streams of the Mekong, the Salwen, and the affluents of the noble Irrawaddy, and stored with gems, gold, copper, and textile fabrics. Its chief cities, Tali-fu and Yunnan-fu, were the seats of kingdoms when the Great Khan, in 1253, conquered Yunnan (the Carajan of Marco Polo) and annexed that wealthy region to the Mongol Empire. Shut out from the rest of China by the precipitous range of the Cloudy Mountains and trading westward and south-westward by streams flowing into Annam, Siam, Laos and Burmah, this vast province has never seemed an integral part of the Middle Kingdom; it belongs to that early home of the human race into which historians, ethnologists and geographers eagerly desire to penetrate. Like a dismal echo out of some terrible prison-house, comes only the sound of violence and agony. It is a woful sight which dimly greets us as we raise for a moment the cloudy vail which

covers this unknown land, It is very likely, however, that the end of the Mohammedan rebellion in Yunnan may open the way for the adventurous advance couriers of commerce, now waiting for an opportunity to strike at the rich trade of Western China. Barring the gossipy stories of Marco Polo and the itineraries of the Jesuit missionaries who mapped the province in 1715, we had no knowledge of Yunnan worth the having until the French and English sent spying expeditions into the country. British-Indian merchants, in 1862, began to memorialize Parliament for assistance in opening avenues of trade through Burmah to Western China. In 1868, Major Sladen's expedition ascended the Irrawaddy to Bhamo, on the Burmese frontier, crossed the country to Momien, and made so favorable an impression on Suleiman's Government that an envoy was actually sent by the "Sultan" to England in 1873. Suleiman wanted (but did not get) British help against the Chinese Government. France, under Napoleon III., had dreams of an Oriental Empire with an entrepôt in Cochin-China. From Saigon it was thought "220 days as the season of navigation, and the Back Pay Bill, type of the dishonest that far-reaching arms might be spread out to grasp the trade of Cambodia, Laos, Burmah. Thibet, and Western China. The French expedition under Capt. de Lagrée, which ascended the Mekong in 1866, was a daring but fruitless essay. The intrepid adventurers reached Tali-fu, but were sent New-York Custom-house after the exposure of away on the day after their arrival. They made a bold detour to the north-east, and finally reached Shanghai with great difficulty, Grant; and now Mr. Shepherd is appointed and bearing the body of their leader, who fell a victim to the deadly malaria of the tropical regions which they traversed. With the narrative of Mr. T. T. Cooper, a plucky Englishman who set out to find the highway to India through South-Western China, our knowl-

edge of this mysterious region ceases. For

stincts are alike baffled. Nevertheless, the time cannot be far off when these populous spaces, monumental with the works of an ancient and high civilization, will be open to the flowing tides of the population of the world.

FALSE IMPRISONMENTS.

Nowhere is there a greater jealousy of per-

sonal liberty than in Massachusetts; yet even there statutes intended for the protection of the sane against imprisonment on the ground of lunacy are not seldom found ineffective. A case heard in the Supreme Court there last week, upon habeas corpus, only shows how the grossest outrages may yet be committed upon the unprotected and helpless. Emeline Thorndike, a single woman, lived by herself in Beverly. Her neighbors saw fit to consider her mad, although she did nothing more suspicious than carrying about a light at night. Evidence, however, of madness is never wanting when a community, and especially a small and rural one, has made up its mind that a certain person is out of it. An elderly woman living entirely alone and troubled by sleeplessness must clearly be a maniac, and a dangerous one. So the wise selectmen of Beverly moved in the twenty thousand people in the Chinese city of matter with the usual degree of wisdom, fairness and regularity vouchsafed to such august functionaries. It was easy to get a certificate of Miss Thorndike's madness from two physicians, and such a document was all that was necessary. The brace vengeful tribes which inhabit the south- of compliant doctors was found. They made western frontiers of the Chinese Empire. But no personal examination; neither of them saw later details of the bloody collapse of the the woman; neither of them have ever seen Mohammedan rebellion in Yunnan con- her; and it was shown that she had received firm the dreadful tidings. Is Tali-tu so far no medical attendance for seven years, which we are inclined to consider the best possible proof of her perfect wit. Armed with a certificate and warrant, bearing the same date, the constable of Beverly waited three days any such monstrous sacrifice of human life; and then pounced upon Miss Thorndike just as she was preparing her breakfast, giving her no time for taking any refreshment, except a cup of coffee which was brought in by a pitiful neighbor. So the woman was thrust into a carriage and carried off to what is called the means, we suppose, either a prison or an almshouse.

Here she remain ed until Edward Thorndike, habeas corpus, and compelled her keepers to produce the prisoner in Court. It must be confessed that the proceedings here were also somewhat summary, although in a totally different direction. It did not require a great while to show that the magistrates of Beverly, in arresting and locking up Miss Thorndike, had been guilty of a high-handed outrage, and that all concerned in the transactionselectmen, doctors, the constable, and the keeper of the "Receptacle"-were in imminent peril of being themselves locked up for kidnapping or some like misdemeanor. The whole business had been a bungling one from beginning to end, and contrary alike to the statute and to common sense, not to say one word of common humanity. There had been no personal examination such as the law requires before the issuing of the certificate, which in this case merely set forth most falsely indeed that there had been such examination made, without stating when. The certificate was void and insufficient upon the face of it, for it was issued upon the same day with the complaint and warrant, and there could have been no time for such inquiry as the law contemplates; nor in this case was there any pretense that the law had been complied with. Judge Wells at once ordered the release of the

woman. How many persons are imprisoned for lunacy upon no better grounds than this Massachusetts woman was, we cannot undertake to say. When such unfortunates happen to have relatives or friends willing to move in the matter, they are usually released after a longer or mighty streams that issue from a common shorter period. But how is it with those who power of their keepers? Suppose that Miss Thorndike had been without a friend? Of course, she would have been locked up to-day, and she would have been kept so until eman-Kublai Khan; drained by the great cipated by death - and all because gossips were busy and she sometimes carried about a lighted lamp at night!

> What is to be said of the men who are morally incapable of obeying the injunction which comes in a physical sense from the policeman-the order to move on?' There are those to whom ill-fortune seems predestinate, for nothing which they undertake prospers, and to them the refrain, "We may be happy yet," seems to sound like mocking badinage. For example, here is a poor man, Henry Ryan by name, on whom fortune, the fickle jade, only frowned. The English newspapers report him brought into St. Paucras workhouse "a complete skeleton," in garments "good" but, alas! "very dirty." Just before he died, for he died shortly, he told how he was only thirty-two years old; how he had been editor of a newspaper deceased; how he had tried to get bread by translating French MS.; and how for some time he had been a houseless walker of the streets, with no food "except pieces of bread which he found on walls and fences;" how he had slept, if at all, on the grass in the parks during the day; and how at night he was continually greeted with the order to "move on! move on!" To fill to the brim the cap of his misery, he was suffering from consumption, and his death was occasioned by that disease, accelerated by exhaustion and neglect, Poor man! We sincerely hope when he got to Heaven he was not still commanded to "move on!"

> We are pleased to record a sensible proceeding. The Ancient Order of Hibernians in Springfield, Mass., has voted not to attend a Grand Conclave of the brethren in Lowell next month, but to spend the money in their treasury, about \$1,000, in founding a Free Reading Room, open to all well-behaved comers, and having all the leading newspapers and other periodicals regularly on file. This seems to us infinitely wiser than marching about after brass bands with banners flying and all the pomp of aprons and decorated horse-collars. We don't know how "ancient" these Hibernians are, but they are wise if they are not old.

> There never was anything like the snake, the story of which comes from Peoria. A gentleman discovered an enormous serpent stretched at length upon the grass in the garden of a friend. He instantly procures an ax and bravely attacks the elongated reptile, speedily dividing him into about twelve pieces. This done, he expected to come in for the laurels appropriate to such a herculean performance, but he did n't much, for the snake turned out to be a garden hose which had not been properly hung up after use. The courage of the gentleman is just the same, but how is he to make a censorious world believe it to be so ?

That somewhat idubious, not to say bogus, institution, "The American University of Philadelphia," has again been heard from. Lately it has been selling degrees in the entirely new market of Cuba. To be valid there these documents must be countersigned by the Spanish Consul. That officer having lately been called upon several times for his signature to these diplomas, thought fit to make some inquiry about "the American University," and not

ROUND LAKE.

THE LATEST OF THE CAMP-MEETINGS. A DAY'S LIFE ON THE CAMPING-GROUND-CLOSE OF THE SEASON-THE LAST NIGHT'S SERVICES-SAY. ING PAREWELL TO THE GROUNDS AND PRIENDA. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ROUND LAKE, Sept. 11 .- Round Lake is about

half way on the railroad between Albany and Saratoga,

The geamp-grounds lie between railroad and lake, a quarter of a mile apart. I The early morning trains com in, bringing 15 loaded cars, full of the blithest freight, in fresh suits and bright ribbons. This is our American version of the pilgrimages to Lourdes. The woods sparkle as if they were alive in the crisp morning breeze, and the wildest of wild country about is beaded with dew and swathed with light mists. The groves are delieately fragrant, and outbreaking with bird songs as we come in, and when the painted throng swarms out at the ornate iron pavilion called a station, and streams among the trees, the holiday feeling is complete. The domain is spacious enough; nearly 200 acres of sunny slope and forest, in the heart of which is a tiny village. A broad, well-kept road sweeps round a circle, on the outer edge of which stand the cottages. On the inner edge is a double row of tents surrounding the tabernach of open seats and preachers' pavillon. The corners left by the road are called squares, and on the first one comes on a market, office, and bookstore fronting a fountain, in a white iron basin, which is the hanging-on place of small boys. There is a post-office at Round Lake all the year, and a telegraph station. The site is a dry grove of pine, hemlock, and hard woods, of which a rural brother has counted up at least thirty varieties on the shore of the lake. To reach the water, the path crosses the sloping bank over a bed of late clover to the shaded little wharf where the association's fleet of boats is swinging, tended all day long by wishful eyes—for the wharf is a lounging place for people who can't row. Tall, slim eims and water beeches hang gracefully about the place; the amber water laps smoothly and warm as if it held potable sunshine; the air has a keen scent of mint and water weeds, and the squirrels look down with fearless complacency on the beings at roost on the slab seats, and make notes about them to the brown-thrushes and catbirds. Not a wing nor a paw is to be disturbed or these grounds, and the way the birds hop round and peer as if they craved further acquaintance is very pleasant to one who likes their harmless and gentle society on its original footing. The woods are full of sunny corners, where one can put oneself out to air in most gracious indolence, manling the sweet breath of lare leaves, and the subtle earth odor that grows more refreshing with the sharp mornings and cool nights. I'm dreadfully afraid that carriage and carried off to what is called the if Pm tond of going to camp-meetings, it Receptacle for the Insane" at Ipswich, which isn't for the sermons. In these blessed Saratoga woods every sound and sense is a charm, and we live with just partition enough between us and nature to screen our weakened forces; that is to say, the board shantles are thin enough to give one the benefit of wood air by a relative and next friend, took out a writ of night as well as day. And there is the comfort of eating from a table and white cloth, viands which however primitive in shape and service, taste remarkably good to appetites sharpened by being in the open air for six hours. No croquet is allowed on the grounds, but, with this concession to a spirit of worldly renunciation, the ge nius of the spot is content; and, believe me, that will ciety novels, and going for catfish, and writing poetry and hunting sassafras bark, chewing gum, telling all th scandal from our different parts of the country, smoking by moonlight, and playing poker with chips of birch back the other side of the fence, our party, masculine and feminine, managed to make up for it. That birch bark gau-bling was a happy device, and the steady boy found a sunny spet acress the bounds where there could be a serious little game without burning the feelings of the Committee. As Madame Forlonia, who was so careful not to disturb her husband's peace of mind with her coquetries, said, "Somebody will be very much aston ished in eternity." As one not so far off explained, "It is n't that we're so fond of poker, or call it a polite game, but we had to do something that was n't allowed, to keep up with the opportunity." The eating-houses, with their bodily suggestions, are

presently removed some distance from the main camp. A Troy confectioner has made a really tempting place of his shop, which is big enough for three of commo size. Such brilliant packages of candy, musk and rose drops to perfume the breath of rural swains and render it impossible to exist in their vicinity, heaps of wintergreen berries that lead one to wonder if people have any berries that lead one to wonder if people have any thoughts of canning them, bananas, cocoanuts piled up like cannon-balls, and pyramids of lemons of such size that it is really a pity to see them wasted at camp-meetings, where nobody knows how to mix them with green tea and things, or if they know, they dare not! But those who wish to tipple will find the sparkling ley water from the Glacier Spring, whose feathery jet, 60 feet in air, is seen cises by the railroad, a rule or two beyond Saratogs. It is said to be the strongest of all the mineral waters, and it does leave a bright brisk feeling in one's head. Temperance people ought to repudiate spa water. It exhibitantes, and one gots in the hadr of dirighty it as much as any other beyerage. "When I lett last year." much as any other beverage. one poor victim said, "I'd a gone \$60 for a jug of Saratogy water, I \$60 for a jug of Saratogy water, I would." I cannot for-bear to sound the alarm of this toe fasem-ating draught. The law against smoking is slightly relaxed. I don't suppose any of the old sisters would be allowed to sit in the door of her tent and comfort herself with a clay pipe, but the reporters and the young ministers go off to the station and sit on the veranda and smoke in inxurious assurance that the railroad company will protect their rights. One rule on the list marks the difference between the old-fashloned camp-meeting and the new style of Summer resort. "All improper and profune persons "are warned off the grounds, which is a thing cae can't is the least find fault with, though it causes one to wonder when the vicious and profune are to be converted if when the vicious and profane are to be converted if they're not allowed to attend services for that purpose. The reason why so few conversions are reported of late years at camp-meetings and in the church is because somers are not allowed to attend. They are left to the outside mercy, which, imppuly, is as boundless as crea-tion.

The dining-room people are a case in point. A very

The diming-room people are a case in point. A very gay, lively set they are—light-footed, good-locking girls, given to pink ribbons and while waists. They have one overseer of the gentlest, most pensive description, who seems to be a pet among the women. They will be seen just before ment-times trying "some sweet symphony of a necktee" for 'um, buttoning has collar, and doing various kindly offices congenial to the female heart. He has the widest assortment of necktes, that mild, good-looking, darkey ed officer of the domestic forces. As norming he appears in a spring pinil slightly defaced, at moon he comes out in a currant colored the, and at hight in a citron one. He wears blue, but he is too dark for it; and coral pink, and green, and has stripes, and checks and bars. Indeed, I can't imagine that he got so many in any other way than as precents and testinight in a citron one. He wears blue, but he is too dark for ht; and corat pink, and green, and has stripes, and checks and bars. Indeed, I can't imagine that he go's so many in any other way than as presents and testimonials from the girls in his employ. They are the defiest, "spryest" of girls, and the work files under their hands in a way that proves they belong to a race, nearly extinct, of girls that know how to do house work. These people, so good-natored, neat, and industrious, came from the charcoal region away toward the Adirondacks. They were a hopeless, degraded set years ago, the dread of the region round. One of them went to a camp meeting and was converted, and a self-denying preacher went out home with him; the people "took to religion" and civilization, and now the settlements of the charcoal hills are transformed. Drinking, fighting and low living have given place to sober, active cheerness, and a prettier result of missionary effort could n't be asked than these bright damsels, equally active the their work and their fun. The proprietor of the dining-room, a strict, steady Methodist, was a desperate gambler, who came to camp meeting to make a disturbance, but went away a different man. There was a sort of piquancy in eating friensaced chicken and stewed potatoes from the hand of a bandit chief, or Wesleyan desperado. He was a caim but very resolute man, with a httle too much force in his face to be worked off by wresting with pots and kettlee, and I imagine he needs all the grace he has to keep down the with nature. I skip all the scrimons, but you can hear no better ones nearer home. Either the rural clergy shave improved in their style of preaching, or I haven't heard any for so long that I can't juage. By the way is this passage from Spurgeon, or a it original with Kound Lake? It came in a very pathetic and powerful secunion by a preacher I shail not report, not wishing in any way to be an instrument in the hand of Satan to lif bin up with pride. Speaking of humility, he said: "Mary Magdale

yan."
But the last day comes and the last evening. The But the last day comes and the last evening. The white laste borders lake and distant mountains; out the say is clear and the gracious wanting moon looks her last on the congregation at Round Lake. All gather for the cleaning service, and the lamps in the trees put out the stars awhile. There is an experience meeting where the ministers speak by furns, in tones warm and softened with feeling. The wery leader keeps the speakers well in hand generally, but there is no nock now, for the practised men know how to be terse, and speak promptly in their turn. Then came the most impressive communial I ever saw, the sacrament, after the Methodist ritual. There was no attempt at a sermon, but the gray-naired eiter knelt, repeating the service tenderly and urgently, like one who feet for himself and for his people the need of what they asked. He called them forward, and they went in that bright, swaying light, with the phose and the deep base of the night sky overhead. Kneeling on the dead leaves about the nitar-rail old woman and young matron, gray-haired man and month-freed young side, and over them the and the deep blue the altar-rail old woman and young matron, gray-haired man and amouth-faced youth, side by side, and over them the thrilling tones pronounced the fluid charge: "Now go forth to honor Christ." It was like a knight's oath of loyalty before buttle. There were plenty of these people whom one knew to be better neighbors, truer richeds, and more loyal to themselves for their faith, and as the odors of the forest blew over the place, it seemed like nature's quiet assent to their vows. After the last circle diffied to their places the assembly broke up for their farewell, a ceremony peculiar to Round Lake, and repeated at the ceremony peculiar to Round Lake, and repeated at the tervais all the avening, but there was a luli iii the presences on the stand were paired off, the oldest first, white-harred but vizorous men, followed by all the clutchood in order of their ages. Then the church fell evening, but there